NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Closing Scenes on the Mebraska Bill

in the Senate.

GREAT SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ANTI-NEBRASKA RESOLUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

CALL FOR A COUNCIL OF FREEDOM.

Discovery of Human Remains in the Rome Medical Institute.

Tremendous Excitement and Threatened Riot. &c., &c., &c.

Letest from Washington.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SPERCH—A TRILING JOEE—THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN, ETC.

WESHINGTON, March 4, 1854.

Judge Douglas's speech, from 12 o'clock till 4 this morning, was brilliant and successful, and, when reported, should be spread broadcast throughout the coun-

ported, should be spread broadenst throughout the country. He used Seward up effectually. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, had a good deal to say; but it is understood he was silenced by the relation of an anecdote. Judge Douglas declared that the first he ever heard of Fessenden he read in a Maine paper, some years ago: that on the fifth of July—the day upon which the negroes celebrate the Fourth in that State—the negro chairman proposed the following toast:—"Our wordy brudder, William Pitt Fessenden—A white man with a black heart." After such a toast, Mr. Fessenden's course last night was perfectly in order.

might was perfectly in order.

It is due to Mr. Mallory, of Florida, that it should be distinctly understood he left this city under the idea that General Houston had agreed to pair off with him; and that this was General Houston's understanding is evidenced by the fact that he on Friday asserted, in open session, he had paired off with Mr. Mallory. Notwith

the bill this morning.

The article in yesterday's Union is denounced by Judge Douglas and the friends of the Nebraska bill, who regard it as a concealed stab at the measure at the hands of the

The Senate has confirmed the following Consuls—J. C.
O'Neil, of Pa., to Belfast; William Tilly, of Ohio, to Pernambuco; Donald S. Mitchell, to Vénice; and Wm. B.
Barry, of Ohio, to Matamoras.

Genate.

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE UPON AND PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864.

At the time of closing our first despatch—three o'clock this morning—Mr. Douglas was still speaking. In continuation of his remarks with regard to the insults put upon him by burning and hanging him in effigy, be said these outrages first took place in Ohlo and then in Boston. Descripted propriety had been violated because

said he did not know even whether he had voted for it or not. His Missouri compromise was the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1820.

Mr. Swazp reminded the Senator that in 1851 a valuable medal of Henry Clay was struck and presented to him. On it was inscribed eleven great acts of his life, and one of these was the Missouri compromise of 1820. Mr. Clay accepted that medal.

Mr. Douglass said he had seen that medal, and the inscription was "the Missouri compromise of '21." He replied also to quasiations from Webster. He repelled the accusation that Congress had in any way set aside the line of 38 30 by the acts of 1830, by showing that that amendment was offered to the Texas boundary act, by Mr. Sebastian, that territory cut off from Texas, and lying north of 30 30, should be admitted as States, with or without slavery, as the people thereof might determined. This was admitted by all to be the meaning of the acts, but that the amendment was out of place in the boundary bill. The territory cut off from Texas north of 33 30 was put into the New Mexico bill. Yet these Senators had, with the record of the Senate before them, openly declared the contrary to be the fact. The Senator from Maine, in his maiden speech, had repeated these false versions of history; but, having been here but, a few days, was excusable on the ground that he was simple enough to take as facts the statements put forth by abolition confederates; but for those Senators who ought to know the truth of the facts published by them to the world there was no excuse. From these groundless statements of those Senators had followed the torrent of villiflection, slander and abuse, upon this bill and himself. The Senator from Maine had repeated in sly hints the allusion to a Northern man with Southern principles made by the Senator from Massachusetts. Was that description aimed at him? Let the Senator from Massachusetts openly and in a manly manner say did he mean to apply that remark to him? The Senator fro

none existed. There were three parties in the Legislature—whigs, free soilers, and old line democrats. He received the votes of all the old line democrats. He received the votes of all the old line democrats. He received no whig votes.

Mr. Sunnus said he shrunk instinctively from repelling personal assaults. He would say, if the Senster means to assert that I came here by any waiver of principle, by any abmodomment of my principles of any kind, or by any effort or solicitation, or any activity of my own in any way, he satues that which he cannot sustain by facts. I never sought the office I now hold in any way, nor was I a party in any way, directly or indirectly, to the efforts which put me here.

Mr. WHILER said he had interfered in this matter because he was the only satire of Ohio in the Senate. He regretted that the State was represented as it was in the Senate; but the gentleman was elected to his east the same year that he (Mr. Weller) left Ohio, and he now rejoiced that he left at that time.

Mr. DOUGLAS regretted that the gentleman from Massachusetts, who declared that he never abandoned any principles, had so far forgotten his principles of not imputing motives, as to attribute to him the most unworthy ones. The Senator should not have made any charge against him.

Mr. SUMMER.—What charge?

Mr. DOUGLAS.—That I introduced this bill as a Presidential bid. The Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says that he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senator Oh, no! he did not steal the money; he only took it, and put it in his pocket. Mr. Douglas then urged the adoption of the bill. The great Indian barrier to the Progress and extension of the country ought not, he said, to be longer continued. If Congress did not act, the people themselves would sweep it away.

Mr. Douglas concluded at a quarter past three o'clock. During his speech all the ladies left excepting one.

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that at that same hour one

Affairs in Albany.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—MORE INQUIRIES CONCERN
ING THE CONDUCT OF LATE DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS
—THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITU
TION SO AS TO PREVENT BRIBERY AND FRAUD AT
ELECTIONS—THE SACKETT'S HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAILROAD CONTROVERSY—THE WHARPAGE
QUESTION—NEBRASKA—THE NEW YORK COMMON
COUNCIL AND THE BILL FOR OPENING STREETS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, March 4, 1854.

If there is the least particle of truth in the insinuations of the whigs, or any reason for one half the resolutions passed by the Legislature making inquiry into the conduct of the late State administration, the late State

per larceary, or of any infameous erims, and for deptiving every person whe shall make or become directly or indirectly intary deletion, or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to any other early money or other property, or valuable consideration, with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector in giving his vote, or to determining in a summary manner at the poll any question affecting the right of any person to vote at each election.

No Senator appeared openly to oppose them, but not until this morning was it fairly under discussion. No Senator appeared openly to oppose them, but there seemed to be a disposition to evade adopting them; still there did not appear to be a majority wishing to reject them. Mr. William Clark, a whig from the Cayuga and Wayne district, offered a substitute in these words:—

Resolved, if the Assembly concert, That section 2 of a still the control of the still the still the control of the still the control of the still the control of the still the sti

very quarter.

tion 3. The contmissioners named in the second section is act shall hold no other office under the government of state, or under the mayor, aldermen and commonalty

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were reported:—
To amend the charter of Brooklyn.
Relative to the conveyance of lands at Harlem Heights.
To increase the capital of the Buffalo, Corning and

New York City Railway. To increase the salary of the superintendent of the salt springs at Syracuse. Relative to the Seamen's Fund Retreat.

The bill increasing the number of notaries and commissioners of deeds in New York was passed.

ERROREOUS PAYMENTS BY THE LATE AUDITOR.

The special committee to examine as to payments erroneously made by the State through the late Auditor, were directed to extend their investigations to the payments made by the late Comptroller without authority of law.

Reports were introduced incorporating the Sing Sing avings Bank; for the erection of a building for the State

Alici Asylum; amending the charter of the Manhattan Savings Bank.

NILLS PASSED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank in Albany; regulating the tare of cotton bales; incorporating the Syracuse Savings Bank; for the more effectual suppression of gambling in New York; to amend the charter of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railway.

Mr. BANEN moved to reconsider the vote on the New York tax bill. Lost.

CINCINNATI, March 4, 1854.

The democratic caucus last evening nominated George
E. Pugh, a lawyer of this city, and lately Attorney-Gene-

MEDICAL INSTITUTE BURNED-DISSECTED BODIES DIS-

COVERED—THREATENED RIOT.
ROME, N. Y., March 4, 1854.
This morning a fire broke out in the Medical Institute of this city, said to have been kindled by an unknown female; but the fire companies were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames. In one of the rooms some the members of the Institute. The police were called to obtain order, and the excitement was quelled by noon.

reported unanimously against the prohibitory liquo law. There is, therefore, no chance of its passage now. We have no mail south of Richmond to-night.

Harronn, March 4, 1854.

A woman, who gave her name as Harrison, supposed to belong to New Haven, died in this town yesterday from voluntary starvation. She was discovered a few days ago, but steadily refused to take nourishment, and for a long time to give her name. The cause is supposed to be the desertion of her husband. Her age was about forty.

The James Adger at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, March 3, 1854.
The United States mail steamship James Adger, Capt.
Dickinson, from New York, arrived here this (Friday)
morning.

The bark Cora, from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMOR, March 4, 1854.

The bark Cora, from Rio Janeiro, January 17, arrived at this port to-day. Coffee had been firmer, under favorable advices from Europe, but prices had receded under an accumulated stock. Good firsts and superiors were quoted at 4400 to 44700. Baltimore flour, 20500 to 215000. Freights scarce. To New York, \$1 40. Exchange on London, 28½ to 28½.

The sloop of war Jamestown had arrived at Rio from River La Platte. She reports the total loss of the bark Victory, of Baltimore, owned by James Chemutt & Sons.

Arrived at Rio, 8th, brig Malauro, Boston; 10th, bark A. A. Eldridge, ditto. Cleared, brig Topaz, Philadelphia.

Non-Arrival of the Alps.

NANTASKET, BOSTON HARRON, March, 6—11 P.M.

The screw steamship Alps, now in her fifteenth day out for this port, has not yet made her appearance. weather here is thick and foggy.

Synacusz, March 4, 1854.

Alfred H. Hovey has been nominated by the softs as

THE GARDNER TRAGEDY.

had prepared to file a bill of excaptions, and they would prefer to have judgment pronounced immediately.

Dr. George A. Gardner was then called upon to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, which Judge Crawford pronounced as follows:—

You have been convicted by a jury of your country f the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure f public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity. To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability it would be useless or valn—useless, if they have arisen in your own mind; valn, if they have not. From your fate others should learn, that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever foreast laid, however stealthily or advoitly pursued for years, and at tended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the net-work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stags, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it. The sentence of the Court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years.

cent.
Gardner died about three o'clock. This melancholy occurrence has shocked our citizens, and as this is closed we are waiting for Coroner Woodward to convene h jury of inquest, and the physicians are preparing to hold a post mortem examination on the body.

The court, after sentencing Gardner, adjourned until Monday next, when it commences a new term, and the spectators present cleared out. Not more than half an hour elapsed between the appearance of the jury in the court and the final closing of the scene. Gardner's counsel had filed a bill of exceptions before the District Court.

and used every means for his relief, but without avail.

The jury of inquest examined several witnesses in the presence of the District Attorney and the counsel on both sides; but there was no evidence that he poisoned himself, as had been generally supposed.

The inquest adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a post mortem examination will be held. The public opinion is at this time very confident that he poisoned himself. Crowds surrounded the jail until dark, and there is considerable excitement on every hand.

His counsel's exceptions to the bill were contained in twenty-nine counts. The general opinion is that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial.

Washington, March 4, 1854.

There was a post moriem examination of the body of the late Dr. Gardner, this morning, by Drs. Miller, Stone and Summers, and testimony as to the last moments of Dr. G. was given by Drs. Hall, Steiner, and Summers, each of whom testified to symptoms indicating the action of spasms , appearance, &c.
Dr. Steiner said that he had suspected poison, but was

assured distinctly by Dr. Gardner that he had not taken any. The brother of Dr. Gardner told Dr. Steiner that he had seen his brother in a similar state in Mexico.

Between his convulsions, Dr. Gardner was conscious, and said to Dr. Steiner, "If I die, I die innocent." He was seized with convulsions about an hour and a half

Dr. Miller, who made the post mortem examination, testified as to the healthy appearance of Dr. G.'s brain, heart and other organs. He noticed congestion of the membrane of the brain, and an infusion of blood into the spinal column. From what he heard of the symptoms, and judging from the post mortem examination, he had no hesitation in giving it all his opinion that the symptoms and appearance indicate that his death was occasioned by strychnine. indicate that his death was occasioned by strychnine. Extreme mental excitement might produce death, but the appearances would be different—the brain would be more congested. The peculiarity of strychnine was that it was taken into the circulation and acted upon the membrane of the brain and spinal column. All the indications made him believe that strychnine caused the death of Dr.

Gardner.
Several medical gentlemen present at the post mortem examination corroborated the testimony of Dr. Miller as to the action of strychnine and the appearance of the

body.

A paper containing a white powder was taken from Dr. Gardner's pocket after death, which will be analyzed, with the contents of the stomach, now in the hands of the chemists. It was handed to Dr. Breed, of the Patent Of-

to Friday morning next.

The body was delivered to the friends this morning. It had changed much from the action of the poison, and was hardly recognizable.

Efforts were made to have Dr. Gardner's brother before

the Coroner to produce the letter he received from the Doctor just before his death; but he could not be found hat night or this morning. He is said to be very ill, and beyond the limits of the Coroner's warrant.

The whole amount of Dr. Gardner's claim was seven hundred thousand dollars; the amount awarded was four hundred and twenty sight thousand seven hundred and

About lialf-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the I arge five story brick building No. 8 Spruce Mr. Benedict, Rev. Mr. Beecher's paper (the Independent,) Thompson's Bank Note Repowter, J. D. Torry, J. H. Benedict's paper warehous; &c. Buch sensation was produced among the firemen owing to a veport that vitriol was stored in one of the houses. The light emitted at four o'clock was so great as to illuminate the lower part of this city and most of Brooklym. At this time there edict, book printer. The flames were also beginning to make sad havor upon the windows and roofs of the

pelled to send our forms to press, the fire was burning with unabated fury, and apprehensions existed that much additional property would be destroyed.

Rev. Wm. James, D. D., of Albany, will deliver the fourteenth discourse before the Young Men's Assotion of the South Dutch Church, Fifth azenue, corner of Twenty-first street, this evening.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PROVISIONAL MISHOP.
To-day foreneon, at St. Stephen's Church, this ety; afternoon, Church of the Nativity; evening, at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg.
Monday afternoon, at Ascension Church, Bushwick, L. I.

lyn. Thursday evening, at the Church of the Messiah,

Rev. Edward T. Doane was ordained as a missionary to the heathen on the 26th ult., at Dr. Hatfield's church, in this city. Mr. Doane pursued his theological course at the Union Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Third Presbytery of New York, nearly two years since. He has been designated to the new mission among the Micronesian Islands. The installation of the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., as pastor of the F street Presbyterian church, Washington City, took place in said church on the 2d inst.

The West Twenty-third street church, of which Rev. F. G. Clark is pastor, will be dedicated on the second Sabbath, March 12th.

second Sabbath, March 12th.

The walls of the new Episcopal church on the corner of Camp and Bartholomew streets, New Orleans, are now up, and the roof is on.

The Catholics intend to build a church at the Central Village, in Malden, and have bought land on Summer street, for that purpose.

On account of the want of sufficient accommodations in their present churches, the Roman Catholics of Washington, intend to erect another building in addition to those of St. Patrick's and St. Mathew's, in the Northern Liberties, and have already taken the preliminary steps for that purpose-subscriptions have been opened and liberally responded by those of their own, as well as of other sects.

The Catholics in Brattleboro', Vt., have purchased

The Catholics in Brattleboro', Vt., have purchased a site for a church in that town—the building to be erected during the present season.

The old South Church, at Worcester, are to build

a new edince.

The new Catholic church in Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, known as St. Stephen's church, will be opened for service on Sunday morning, March 5th. High mass will be performed by the Vicar-General, assisted by deacons and sphere coars. The dedication will not take place unfrom the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Cox has been compelled, by thinual ill health, to ask his people to unite with him in requesting a dissolution of the pastoral relation. It was proposed to engage a colleague, but his health in requesting a dit was proposed

Total ministerial destitution...... 695

The Rev. Mr. Creighton has been appointed to the care of the Roman Catholic congregations of St. John's and Our Lady's Chapel, Medley's Neck, in St. Mary's county, Md., in place of the Rev. John McGuigan.

The President and Directors of the Providence of the County McGuigan.

The President and Directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad have passed a vote to give all clergymen in New England a free pass over their road for one year from the passage of the vote.

Rev. Antony O'Regan, Superior of the Catholic Theological Seminary at Carondolet, has been appointed R. C. Bishop of Chicago and Administrator of the See of Quincy.

Petitions have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature for the repeal of the law which excludes citizens holding certain religious opinions from serving on juries.

excludes citizens holding certain religious opinions from serving on juries.

It is now one hundred and fourteen years that the Methodists have existed as a people. They now number in the world nearly 2,000,000 of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

The Right Rev. Bishop Southgage, of Boston, has declined an invitation to the Rectorship of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore.

The Rev. William N. Irish, for some years past Rector of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church in Columbus, Ohio, has resigned his charge, and taken letters dimissory to the diocess of Missouri.

City Intelligence.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMES—ONE OF THE CONVICTS SHOT BY THE KEEPER—CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE

two convicts, named Michael Donnelly and James Wilson alias Miller, who were incarcerated in one cell, situated on the second corridor in the Tombs, made a desperate effort to escape from the prison, they having opened an aperture on the west side of the cell, by removing the mortar and stones sufficiently to admit of their passing out. From this hole they jumped on a shed, a distance of some four foet, and then found themselves in the prison yard. Donnelly next elimbed up to the Court prison yard. Donnelly next elimbed up to the Court of Sessions room, and was endeavoring to force open the outer door with a bar of iron, which he found there; but in so doing, the noise attracted the attention of Sergeant McClusky, of the Sixth ward police, who was there on duty. The officer approached the door and asked who was there; but receiving no answer, and hearing retreating footsteps, he concluded at once that a prisoner was endeavoring to make his escape. Accordingly the officer gave an alarm, and Capt. Brennan ordered out a section of men, who at once surrounded the prison, in order to arrest any parties that might be seen escaping over the walls.

escaping over the walls.

At about the same time Mr. Thomas Laughran, one of At about the same time Mr. Thomas Laughran, one of the night watchmen of the prison, was attracted by the barking of a small watch dog kept in the yard. Mr. Laughran proceeded to the yard with a lantern, and, armed with a pair of pistols, went in pursuit of the object which disturbed the dog. The little animal ran ahead of the keeper, and at a water closet the dog stopped and continued to bark. Mr. Laughran opened the door, and there he saw the prisoner Miller. "Come out of that," said the keeper, "or I'll shoot you." "Wait a moment," replied the prisoner, "until I get hold of my crutches." The prisoner, then, with a crutch under each arm, hobbled back with the keeper to the main prison, where he was locked up in a cell. Mr. Laughran, believing there must be two prisoners in the yard, as the cells are occupied by two, called up Mr. Mark Finley, his

Court.

Wilson, alias Miller, was brought from thio in January last, charged with a burglary in this city, at the converse of Loyer street and Rowery. He was an accomplice of Chauncey Johnson, the man who robbed the Bank of the State of New York, and was arrested in Ohio, having in his possession some of the stolen bank bills; and while in jail there he attempted his escape by jumping out of a window, and in so doing broke his leg, since which time he has been compelled to move about with crutches, and strange to relate, he was making his escape from the Tombs on crutches.

In the water closet were found a long piece of rope, asmall bag of sand, and several handkerchiefs.

A VISIT FROM THE CITY COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON

H. McPherson, E. C. Dyer, V. Pulazzi, and M. P. King. There is a proposition made by men of capital to improve the "City of Magnificent Disfances" by building a railroad on Pennsylvania avenue, reaching from the Capitol to the White House, and if desired by the people, as far as Georgetown. It is contemplated laying the patent Russ & Reid pavement on the Pennsylvania avenue, and the delegation now in the city have also come to see this pavement along Broadway, as well as our city railroads. Yesterday the committee from Washington called upon the Mayor, and had a long talk with him upon the subject upon which they had come here to be informed. After the conversation with his Honor, the committee were taken charge of by Alderman Ely, who gave them all the information as to the benefits and practical working of the city railroads that he was possensed of. The committee tried to get a view of the Russ pavement, but considering the dopth of madin Broadway, we presume they found this to be a fruit-less effort. The committee will return home as soon as they have possessed themselves of the information secessary for the preparation of a report upon the utility of a railroad and the Russ pavement in Washington.

not much damage done before the fire was put out.

SESHOUS HILENES OF JUDGE MORRIS.—We learn that the
Hon. R. H. Morris, one of the Justices of the Supreme
Court of this city, is aboring under illness which his
physicians consider dangerous. Judge Morris is very
generally admired for his amiable qualities of head and
beart, and gained much popularity while serving in the
offices of Recorder and Mayor of New York.